VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2217)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

- -

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)	माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी Medium: Hindi/English
पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0207927	English
अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Vedika Bihani	तारीख Date 27/08/22

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र Centre	निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Invigilator's Signature
Jaipur	

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	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2217)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. उदाहरणों के साथ, चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों की सांस्कृतिक परंपराएं क्षेत्रीय संगीत में किस प्रकार प्रतिबिंबित होती हैं। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
With examples, discuss how the cultural traditions from various regions of India get reflected in regional music. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has rich musical tradition reflected through various regional traditions.

Cultural traditions and music

① Nomadic tradition : Rajasthani marwari music and music of Bakharwal and Gujjars in mountain region are reflected.

② Bhakti tradition : Gujarati and marathi music is reflected

③ Sufism : Khayal, sama, shayri this is reflected in music of UP.

④ Dravidan tradition : This is reflected in 'divyaprabhandam', verses of thirumkund

and classical tamil music.

Tribal traditions : Music of N-E consists of Bo, Hajong, Assamese tradition.

Nationalism : Punjabi and Bengali music showcase this.

Thus different musical traditions get reflected through regional diversity.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. श्रमिक वर्ग के आंदोलन के उद्भव पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, भारत के स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में उसके योगदान की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the emergence of the working class movement, discuss its contribution towards India's freedom struggle. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

With new professions like industry labour, railway worker, colonial servant new working class emerged in India. They participated in Indian national movement.

Emergence of working class movement

① Swadeshi movement : 1905 railway strike

② Labour organisations : N M Lokhanday and Sispada Banerjee (1890s)

③ Ahmedabad mill strike : Plague bonus announced and formation of Ahmedabad textile Labour union (1919)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

④ All India trade union congress: formed by Lala Lajpat Rai, various regional trade unions were formed (1920)

⑤ Leftist movement: Kakori and Meerut conspiracy (1930s)

Contribution towards Indian national movement

① Role in NCM: Large amount of labour participation was seen.

② Enhanced socialist and leftist trends: Bombay mill strikes in 1930.

③ Participation with revolutionaries: Against Trade Dispute bill, Bolshevik conspiracy

Although low labour participation was seen in civil disobedience movement but post WWII labour movement saw new hieghts.

3. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि गांधीवादी राजनीति एक प्रकार से तिलक की राजनीति का ही विस्तार थी? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you agree with the view that Gandhian politics was, in a sense, a continuation of Tilak's politics? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Gandhian politics brough ~~dessen~~ of nonviolence and satyagraha in Indian freedom struggle. It was unique due to perfect admixture of moderate and extremist trends.

Continuation of Tilak's policies

① Method :- Swadeshi, boycott and mass burning which was initiated by Tilak was further continued by Gandhi in Non Cooperation Movement

② Ideology : For Tilak Swaraj was birth right this goal was improvised to purna swaraj in Lahore session.

③ Inspiration from Tilak : Tilak swarajya fund

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

was set up in NCM 1920

④ Use of HRL : Home rule League base was used in Rowlatt satyagraha 1919

⑤ Endorsement of Lucknow pact & through Khilafat movement.

⑥ On nature of British rule : They both called it satanic and not blessing in disguise.

DIFFERENCES

① Extremism called for hatred, Gandhi called for peace & harmony

② Tilak inspired Chapekar brothers, Gandhi called of Chauri-Chaura

③ Tilak called for mass action Gandhi called for mass satyagraha

④ Tilak used religious symbols Gandhi synchronised them: 'Ishwar-Allah'

Tilak was first moder man of India and Tilak's swadeshi became motivation for Gandhi.

4. ऐसा कहा जाता है कि मानव प्रेरित तापन के कारण विश्व के महासागर अपनी 'मेमोरी' खो रहे हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस परिघटना के परिणामों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
It is said that the world's oceans are losing their 'memory' due to human-induced warming. Comment. Also, discuss the consequences of the phenomenon. (Answer in 150 words) 10

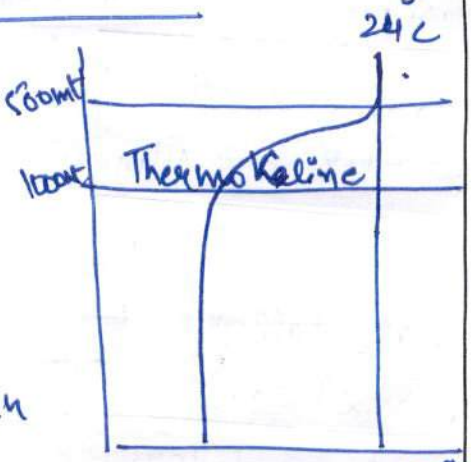
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Currently oceans are facing deadly trio of warming, deoxygenisation and acidification. It is estimated ocean is warming at rate of 0.6°C/decade.

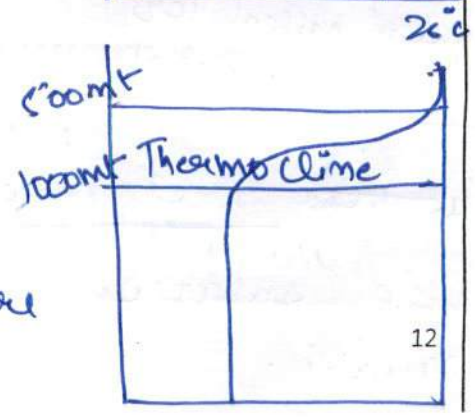
Impact of warming on ocean ecosystem

① Thermo-haline stability: This has reduced mixture of water and nutrients

② Ocean deoxygenisation: Due to warming and hypoxic conditions



③ Ocean acidification: More than 90% GHG are absorbed by oceans



④ Coral death: They are 'tipping point'. About 50% are lost

(5) Loss of biological diversity : Due to algal bloom and eutrophication Eg Sea shot in sea of Marmara.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Consequences of ocean warming

(1) Marine heatwaves : Causing tropical cyclones (37% rise in Arabian sea), decrease in rainfall and coastal erosion

(2) Loss to coastal community : Loss in fishing resources and enhanced risk of disasters

(3) Carbon emissions : Due to algal bloom

(4) Change in Atlantic Meridonial circulation

(5) Ocean led melting of permafrost : Greenland

Oceans are natural buffer zones that needs to be protected and SDG 14 needs to be pursued

5. मृदा संशोधन क्या है? इससे संबद्ध लाभों और चिंताओं का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What is soil amendment? Evaluate the benefits and concerns associated with it. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Soil amendment refers to change in soil composition due to land use pattern, vegetation pattern, etc.

BENEFITS
- Addition of soil organic compound due to amanure
- Enhanced productivity of land
- Increased crop cycle

Problems associated

① Land degradation : About 30% of India underyone

② Ground water holding capacity : 21% of groundwater lost.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3) Salinisation of soil : Due to capillary action and uranium contamination

(4) Lack of nitrogen fixation naturally

(5) Killing of original soil microbes

[Way forward]

(1) Use of Zero Budget Natural farming: Jeevamitra, Beejamitra, Acchadana, Nafhasa Eg Karnataka

(2) Multi cropping and sustainable crop system with multi cereals.

(3) Use of natural intervention : Protection of top soil

Soil is the architectural base of land use its original character should be maintained.

6. यह सुझाव दिया गया है कि अगले दशक में हाइब्रिड विद्युत संयंत्रों की संख्या में तीव्र वृद्धि हो सकती है। ऐसे विद्युत संयंत्रों से प्राप्त होने वाले लाभों का उल्लेख करते हुए, उनसे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It has been suggested that the next decade may see a boom in hybrid power plants. Stating the advantages that such power plants offer, discuss the associated challenges. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

In Budget 2022 India has allocated to hybrid power plants and National Solar park scheme huge amount.

Advantages of hybrid power plant

① Efficiency of land usage : It reduces the problem of land acquisition

② Best use of technology : Wind and solar hybrid can be used in Jaisalmer

③ Miniature form of farms : PMKUSUM+ Gobar dhan

④ Cost saving and streamlined approach

⑤ Efficiency and functionality despite coal shortage

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Challenges of hybrid power plant

① Connection and distribution through power lines

② Lack of system of energy buy back from small solar installation

③ Requires large capital

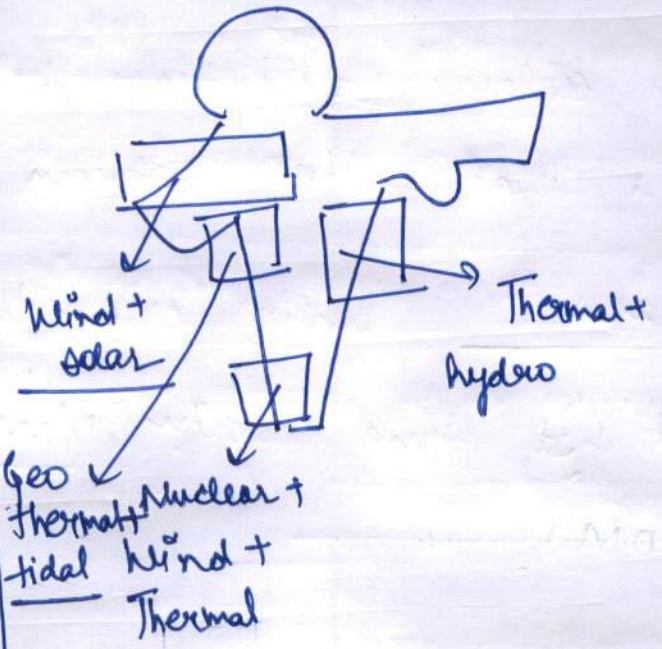

fig: Hybrid Power plant potential in India

Hybrid power plant - are future for India power and energy use. real shortage in May'22 showcase problems of overreliance on singular method

7. वैन एलन रेडिएशन बेल्ट्स क्या हैं? इनके निर्माण का वर्णन करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि इनके अध्ययन पर अधिकाधिक ध्यान क्यों दिया जा रहा है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are Van Allen Radiation Belts? Explaining their formation, discuss why there has been a growing focus on their study. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Van allen radiation belt refers to belt that exist between earth and Mars. India crossed this belt first time during Mission Mangalyan (MOM).

Reason for formation

① Post Big bang ~~theory~~ event

② Due to high solar winds the plantesmils converted themselves into van radiation belt

Reason for focus on them

① Impact on climate change

② To understand possibility

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Life on mars

(3) To study black hole

(4) To understand more about nuclear power.

8. चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या भारत में वैवाहिक बलात्कार को अपराध घोषित कर दिया जाना चाहिए? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss whether marital rape should be criminalised in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Under section 375 of IPC a man having forced sexual intercourse with wife is not considered as rape. However such abuse is termed as marital rape.

Need to criminalise

① Women's sexual and reproductive rights needs to be protected

② Bodily autonomy of women is way for wider women empowerment. Moreover women is not man's property as she is often called 'paraya dhan'

③ Rape is rape whether marital or not

④ Various judicial pronouncement by Karnataka HC, Madras HC

(5) Justice Verma committee recommended criminalisation.

However recently union government in SC spoke against it :-

(1) Destroy institution of marriage

(2) Difficulty to determine 'consent' in marriage

(3) Sex as private affair will suffer lack of evidence

(4) Potential misuse of law like done in Dowry law

(5) Sec Rape laws are women centric it will lack gender neutrality.

According NFHS 5 around 29% women suffer domestic violence, there is an urgent need of gender neutral marital rape law

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. केयर इकोनॉमी (देखभाल अर्थव्यवस्था) क्या है? इससे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए और भारत में इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What is care economy? Highlight the challenges associated with it and mention the steps taken to address them in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Care economy refers to both paid and unpaid care work i.e work related to physical and metal well being and upkeep done.

Challenges associated

① Unpaid labour : According to ILO 95% of Indian women are engaged in unpaid care labour.

② Lack of computation in GDP : Own self services are not calculated

③ Double burden for women

Challenges associated with paid labour

① Feminisation and pink-ification of jobs: Nurses, domestic help.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Lack of respectable payment : ASHA workers are underpaid, nurses are overburdened, domestic workers are underpaid

(8) Informalisation and lack of social security

(9) Long working hours : 7 days a week for 12 hours in case of domestic workers

(5) Vulnerable group : Child labour, women, backward caste, tribals are associated.

Steps by India

(1) PENCIL Portal for child labour
(2) e-shram portal for informal labour
(3) Code on social security for informal labour
(4) Better status to Asha, ANM through NHM and HWCs

Care economy is linked with SDGs thus there is need to recognize, reimburse and respect (3Rs) for care economy.

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10. महामारी के बाद भारत "लर्निंग पॉवर्टी (अधिगम निर्धनता)" की चुनौती से जूझ रहा है। इसके निहितार्थों का विश्लेषण कीजिए और आगे की राह का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Post-pandemic India is staring at the challenge of "learning poverty". Analyse its implications and discuss a way ahead. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

According to ASER 45% of V grade student cannot read grade II text.
This situation of lack of age appropriate learning despite being enrolled in education system is known as learning poverty.

Implications of learning poverty

① lack of foundational numeracy and literacy

② lack of retention rate due to substandard result

③ lack of effectively using demographic dividend

④ exclusion due to rural-urban divide, rich-poor divide and private-public divide

Way ahead can be seen in recommendation of India @ 75 document and NEP, 2020

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

① Attention on quality and learning outcomes than infrastructure : Rationalise resources through school complexes

② Teacher accountability : Check on absenteeism
Eg Bal Panchayat in Rajastan

③ CCE and learning trace cards : To trace progress

④ Bridge courses : To bridge the gap caused due to compulsory passing.

⑤ Learning in mother tongue.

SDG 4 i.e good education is Article 21A
it needs to be ensured to each child
to reap benefit of India's demographic dividend.

11. दक्षिण भारत में भित्ति परंपराओं के विकास पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनकी महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताओं का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Bring out the evolution of mural traditions in South India. Also, elaborate on their significant characteristics. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Mural tradition refers to painting and sculpture tradition

Evolution :-

→ Prehistoric phase : Caves found in Karnataka Piklihal, etc

→ Megalithic period : Cave murals continued

→ Chola Satavahana Period : Growth of Karnataka, Amravati caves and stupas and Buddhist murals

→ Chola Period : Tanjore Paintings

→ Pandya and Pallava : Jain Sittanavasal and Pannamalai temple

→ Vijayanagar : Climax phase Ramayana

and Mahabharata paintings.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Significant characteristics

(1) Use of Rock cut Technology : Arjuna's penance in Mahabalipuram

(2) Use of bright colors and Bhakti tradition: Kerala murals based on Kathakali

(3) Use of metallurgy : Gold leaves used in Tanjore painting, Bronze lost wax technique in Natraja

(4) Paintings of Divinity : Pulkesha Kings and Mangalesha of Chalukya dynasty seen with halo.

(5) Use of local traditions : Eg Pandya paintings

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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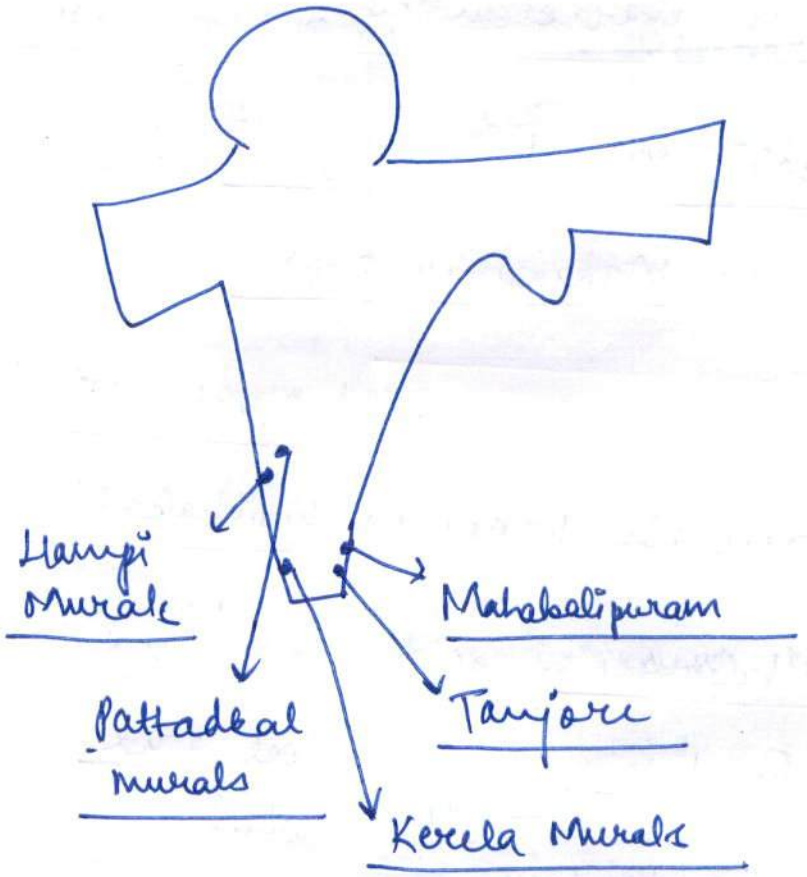

Indian mural tradition in form of Chola living temple, Hampi even form part of world heritage site.

12. 19 वीं शताब्दी में ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवाद का विरोध करने वाला भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद औपनिवेशिक आधुनिकता का ही एक परिणाम था। क्या आप इससे सहमत हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Indian nationalism that confronted British imperialism in the 19th century was a product of colonial modernity. Do you agree? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian nationalism was both reaction towards and product of British imperialism.

Product of colonial modernity

① Education and equality before law : This led to growth of lawyers who were leaders of INM

② Social reforms : Support to Brahmo Samaj Bethune school

③ Administrative unification : From fragmented princely states

④ Telecommunication lines : Railway and telegraph

⑤ Growth of Newpapers : Bengal Gazzette was started by British

⑥ Economic unification : Through railways,

food shortage in one place led to famine in another.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Natural growth of Indian nationalism

① Product of demodernisation
- → Tripple burden on farmers
- ↳ deindustrialisation
- ↳ ruralisation

② Reactionary policies
- ↳ Lytton's policy of vernacular press act, arms act, age of ICS, delhi durbar
- ↳ Ilbert bill controversy

③ Self realisation and socio cultural reform
- ↳ role of atmashakti
- ↳ revival of past glory

④ Role of Indian organization
- ↳ Indian national league
- ↳ Indian National Association
- ↳ Indian National Congress

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Regional movements

↳ Pabna agrarian league
↳ Deccan riots

(6) Role of Indian newspaper

↳ Kal, Sandhy Amrita Bazar Patrika
↳ Hindu Swadesh mitran

(7) Role of Indian leaders

↳ Dadbhai Naroji
↳ S.N Banerjee
↳ Tilak

Thus Indian national movement that started with moderate phase was infact culmination of modernity but it was mainly supported by India's own awakening.

13. स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में पर्यावरणवाद कई संगठित आंदोलनों के रूप में सामने आया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Environmentalism surfaced in the form of many organised movements in post independence India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's ethos consider Earth as mother, due to traditional and tribal culture environmentalism was most potent social movement in post independent India.

Environmentalism and organised movements

1960-70s : ↳ Chipko movement : In Tehri village against felling of trees.

↳ Apiko movement : Andhra Pradesh

↳ Silent Valley movement : In Kerala, it was also inspired by Chipko.

↳ Shahda movement-

Common features : These were mixed i.e had components of both old and new social movement. They concentrated on tribals land rights and against mechanised model of development. They were led by women and had Gandhian non violence.

1980s - 2000s : ↳ Role of UN conference on Human Environment

↳ Role of organized pressure groups : Centre for monitoring environment-

↳ Foreign aid in large scale projects :-

Eg Narmada Bachao andolan : It was against Sardar Sarovar dam's increased height. Would have withdrawn due to pressure

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Present movements :-

1. Odisha's tribal movement against BALCO, Vedanta
2. Pathalgadi movement
3. Environmentalism with LWE
4. Aarey forest movement, Mumbai
5. Movement against Kudunkulum plant

Features	Implication
1. Tribal led due to displacement and land rights	1. Wildlife Protection Act
2. Urban led due to lack of quality environment	2. EIA in Environment act
3. Grass root activism, non violent, peaceful	3. Forest right act
	4. Enhanced role of PESA, Scheduled / scheduled

India's environment is going through heavy pollution reformed cooperative actions state market society is need of the hour.

14. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि आर्थिक साधनों के माध्यम से ब्रिटेन को पराजित करने के लिए नेपोलियन द्वारा अपनाई गयी महाद्वीपीय नाकाबंदी एक गलत रणनीति थी? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you agree with the view that continental blockade was an ill-conceived strategy by Napoleon to conquer Britain through economic means? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Napolean emerged as ruler of France after French revolution

Technique used by Napolean

① Economic nationalism and unification of France

② Economic embargo on Britain

③ Restrict trade from Britain

④ War for colonies

⑤ Continental blockade through disallowing sea route

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

ill conceived strategy

① Britain was colonial power

② Huge economic wealth through drain of wealth from colonies

③ Naval supremacy

④ Support of smaller nations

⑤ Indian army at disposal

Thus in international relation economic blockade is never enough it needs equal military power and risk threshhold to last for longer period.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

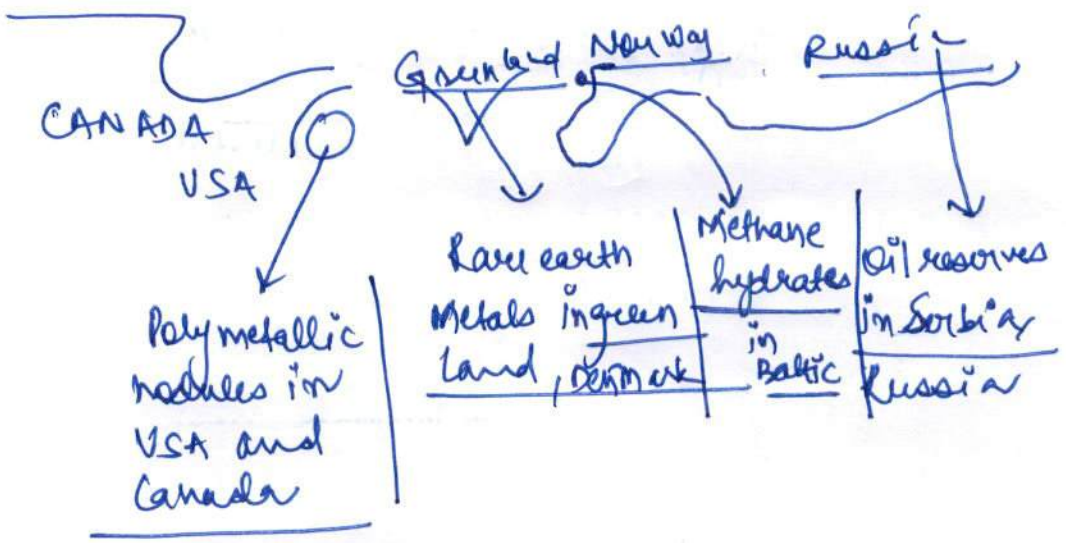
15. आर्कटिक पैराडॉक्स से आप क्या समझते हैं? आर्कटिक क्षेत्र में खनिज और ऊर्जा संसाधनों के स्थानिक वितरण पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What do you understand by the Arctic Paradox? Highlight the spatial distribution of mineral and energy resources in the Arctic region. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Arctic Paradox refers to presence of mineral and energy resources in Arctic yet lack of their exploitation due to permafrost and glaciers.

Distribution of mineral and energy resource



① Rare earth minerals : 63% of Green land consists of it

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(1) Reserves of coal beds : Under Arctic permafrost

(2) Oil and gas beds : In Batic region and Russia's far east

(4) Methane gas beds : Under Arctic permafrost

Other resources in Arctic

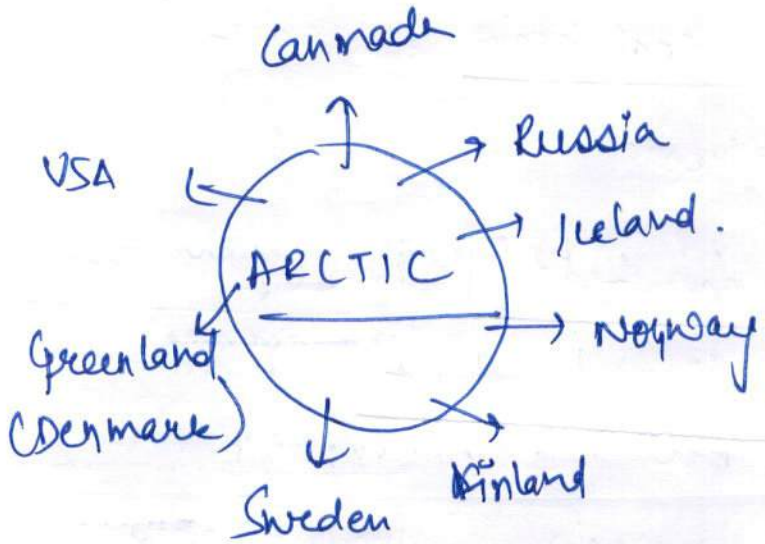
(1) Northern sea route : According to IPCC 6 AR Arctic will be atleast one ice free by 2050 thus unlocking Russia's frozen borders

(2) Resolving malacca dilemma and reduced dependence suez canal

(3) Hydro Power Potential

(4) Potential fishing zones

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin



In this context India has released Arctic Policy. India is also observer state in Arctic council. Alongwith Ind Arc Project India aims to sustainably endeavour in Arctic

16. क्रायोस्फीयर (हिमांक-मंडल) में होने वाले परिवर्तनों में पारितंत्र और उसके लोगों पर विनाशकारी प्रभाव डालने की प्रवृत्ति होती है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस जोखिम से निपटने के उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Cryosphere changes have a tendency to bring about a devastating impact on the ecosystem and its people. Discuss. Also, enlist measures to tackle this threat. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Cryosphere refers to frozen region of earth that consists of permafrost. Permafrost is one of the 'tipping point' in climate change thus it has potential to have devastating impact.

Impact on ecosystem

① Glacier melting and floods

↳ 2/3 Hind-Kush mountain cryosphere will be vanished by 2100

↳ This has resulted in GLOF, cloudburst, flash floods.

② Droughts and water scarcity in lower riparian region

③ Exposure of methane hydrates and

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

GHG emissions

(4) Reduced albedo : Arctic amplification, Heat waves.

(5) Change in ocean currents : Due to fresh water that is heated hence lack downward flow.

Impact on people

(1) Displacement of people

(2) Enhanced diseases due to warming and rainfall

(3) Water scarcity

(4) Disasters : Landslide, Earthquake, etc
2000's increase in Landslide in Uttrakhand.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Food scarcity : Due to loss of biological diversity

(6) Ecosystem Imbalance : lack of top predators like snow leopard.

(7) Impact on tribal nomadic population

(8) Geopolitical tensions : eg seen in Arctic

(9) Rise in sea level and coastal submergence : specially small island countries eg Jakarta changed from capital

Cryosphere acts as balancer and water towers this destruction can be alarming for entire mankind.

17. शहरी बाढ़ की बारंबार होने वाली घटनाएं भारत में शहरी पारितंत्र के लिए एक गंभीर खतरा उत्पन्न करती हैं। महत्वपूर्ण अवसंरचनाओं पर पड़ने वाले इसके प्रभाव पर विशेष बल देते हुए चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The frequent instances of urban flooding pose a severe risk to the urban ecosystem in India. Discuss with special emphasis on its impact on the critical infrastructure. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Urban floods are different from regular floods due to 1.6-8 times more flood peak and about 6 times more flood volume.

Frequent floods

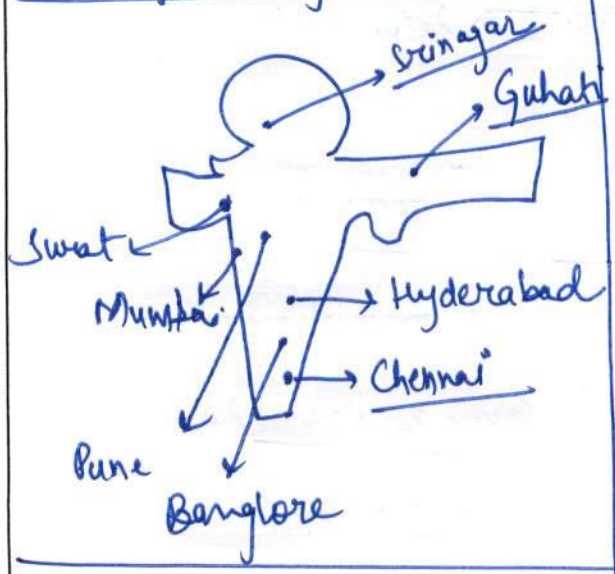


Fig: Recent urban flood sites

Risk on Urban ecosystem

① Housing : About 45% of Urban India is deprived of proper housing (Niti Aayog). Floods further degrade slums

② Disease burden : Cholera, Dengue, Malaria during floods are common.

③ Storm drainage system : Already limited

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

capacity and further destroyed

(4) Traffic and road system : potholes and breakage of roads

(5) Closure of schools and offices

Impact on critical infrastructure

(1) Harm to historical monuments : Eg Albert museum documents flooded in Jaipur

(2) Impact on air ports : Eg Chennai and Mangalore floods

(3) Impact on strategic roads : Eg Floods in Nainital

(4) Solar power plant impacted

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Reduced capacity of Hospitals etc.

WAY Forward

① Blue - Green infrastructure model :
River room should be left and sponge Cities to be created

② Storm drainage system upgradation

③ River bed zoning and empty of low lying areas.

④ Construction of river fronts and embankments to restrict river encroachment.

Urban system in India is world's second largest system its sustainability and SDG11 can be achieved when SCM, AMRUT is integrated with water planning.

18. रेत न केवल आर्थिक विकास के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है, बल्कि यह अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण पारितंत्र सेवाएं भी प्रदान करती है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में संधारणीय रेत खनन के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Sand is not only critical for economic development but also provides crucial ecosystem services. Elaborate. In this context, discuss the importance of sustainable sand mining in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Sand constitute basis for land system it is crucial for various services.

Economic development

① Agricultural development

↳ productivity of Indian agriculture is declining as 30% of land face degradation

↳ Sand provides Nitrogen, Potash and various other minerals to plant

↳ eg Red soil for pulses, Laterite soil for castor, Black soil for cotton.

② Economic resources & minerals

↳ Presence of thorium in monazite sand

↳ presence of potassium in sand of Arvali

↳ presence of uranium in Thar desert

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Sand as source of construction material

↳ Bajri

Ecosystem services

① Productive service : Primary productivity role by food and habitat to microbes

② Supporting service : Support microorganism ecosystem and detritus food chain

③ Regulating service : Ground water, biogeochemical cycle (Nitrogen, sulphur) buffer for carbon sequesteration.

④ Cultural value.

Sand mining in India

① Presence of illegal river mining

② illegal mining for mica in sand in Chattisgarh jharkhand

③ Mining in western Ghats.

Importance of sustainable sand mining

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

1. River bed regulation and water holding capacity: Excessive dredging reduce water percolation and cause flood
2. To save ground water
3. Prevent soil from water and air erosion
4. Protect natural nutrients

Socio-economic reasons

1. Presence of sand mining mafia
2. Destruction of tribal habitats
3. Reduced productivity for Agro forestry.

Recent sand mining rules are welcome step that are based on proper scheduling of sandmining and NOC.

19. भारत में शहरी क्षेत्रों के अनियंत्रित और असंतुलित विकास की चुनौती शहरी नियोजन और क्षमता में सुधारों को आवश्यक बनाती है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The challenge of unbridled and unbalanced growth of urban spaces in India necessitates reforms in urban planning and capacity. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India is at crisp of economic turning point with 11% of world's urban population. This calls for reforms in urban planning and capacity.

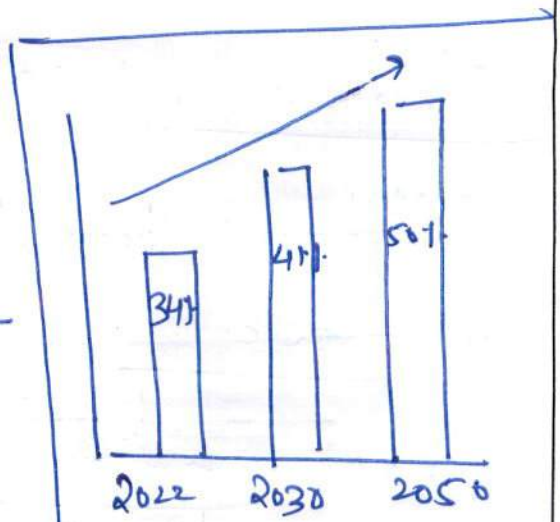


Fig
Urban population of total population

Challenge of unbalanced growth

① Excessive pressure on resources : 21 Indian metro cities lost ground water in 2020.

② Forest destruction : Aarey forest

③ Encroachment of natural ecosystem : 40% delhi's wetland

④ Lack of spatial planning : 45% India without housing (MDPI Niti Aayog)

⑤ Lack of basic WASH and education service : Rangarajan committee talk about

30% urban population as poor

⑥ Unchecked growth of satellite towns
Eg Jahangirpuri, Delhi

⑦ Social discord : Son of soil, Insider v/s outsider.

Need for reform

Challenges	Reforms
① According to Niti Aayog 1/2 of 7933 settlement which are urban are called as rural.	There is a need for delineation of urban areas and their authority allocation
② About 50% of urban areas lack master plan.	Master plan along with blue green infrastructure, urban forest is needed Eg: Raipur smart city has 40% green spaces Eg: Bhubaneshwar Mass transit system

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

③ According to Economic survey ULBs suffer from low equilibrium trap due to lack of funds	Finance commission has suggested million plus Challenge fund Eg: Banglore use HAMPPP model : Blended finance in form of municipal bonds, social Impact bonds
④ Functionality: lack of trained staff	Budget has announced 3 urban planning Institutes
⑤ Urban commons	Portable government schemes along with creation of common basic services for all.

SCM, PMAY, AMRUT all need to be integerated. Best practice like Indore becoming Water + needs to be popularised to achieve SDG 11 and truly realise Gandhian dream of 74th amendment Act

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

20. भारत में नारीवादी आंदोलनों में ऐतिहासिक रूप से समावेशिता का अभाव रहा है, जो प्राय: एक सीमित पाश्चात्य उच्च-वर्ग के मानस के भीतर विकसित होती रही है। समालोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Feminist movements in India have historically lacked inclusivity, often growing within a limited Western upper-class psyche. Critically discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian feminist movement started in ancient times through Bhakti movement and in modern times through socio religious reform movement

Lack of inclusivity and elite tendency

① During Indian freedom struggle : Bharat stree mahamandal, ~~INBall~~ AIWC had elitist bias.

② Lack of inclusive demands : While problems like inheritence and widow remarriage belongs to upper class.

③ Different demand of backward caste women : They suffer from alcoholism of husband, sexual harassment in labour

fields, domestic violence.

④ Lack of tribal agenda : Problems like witch hunting, malnutrition were left out

⑤ Modern urban movement : Metoo, LGBTQ+ were mainly on digital platforms backward class women did not resonate with these problems.

Inclusion in feminist movement

① Gandhian Feminism : Publicisation of domestic issues like alcohol picketing, child marriage, domestic violence.

② Dalit feminist movement : Jyoti Rao Phule alongwith Savitri Phule, Sainik Santabai, etc.

③ Ecofeminist movement : Chipko, Apiko, Anti arrack, Shahda were inessence feminist movements as well

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Socio religious reform : After Towards equality report movement started against dowry, shah bano case and Roop Kanwar case. Thus Dowry prohibition act, Marriage age act, Hindu succession act.

⑤ Nirbhaya and Kathua movement : All sections came forward against rape.

Indian social movements though are led by urban elites but their social base is rural population. SHG formation through SEWA, MGNREGA and RTI through MKSS are case in Hand.

"Only awaken women can awaken nation"
- J.V. Nehru.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2218)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0207927

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Vedika Bihani

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

27/08

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre

Jaipur

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

VISIONIAS

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2218)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि भारतीय संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची पर पुनर्विचार करने का समय आ गया है? उपयुक्त तर्कों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you agree with the view that time has come to revisit the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution? Discuss with suitable arguments. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian federalism is based on division of power through 7th schedule

7th schedule

- List I — Union + Residuary Powers
- List II — State
- List III — Concurrent

Fig: Division of Power.

Need to revisit 7th schedule

YES	NO.
① Changed dynamics and new technology: There is a need to add new items like digital technology, IPR etc in lists.	① Sarkaria Commission: Rather than structural changes, functional relation should be more cooperative. Eg Article 263 ISC usage

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Centralising tendency of state : Doctrine of pith and substance was violated through 97th amendment Act

(3) Misuse of 100 items: farm law used 'trade' in concurrent list

(4) Punchhi Commission : Held review of residuary powers, residuary powers to state and taxation to centre

(5) Lack of taxation subjects States have only 40% revenue and 60% expenditure

(6) Enhanced use of Article 131

(2) Centre has greater role and unification motives eg: GST Council

(3) Instead of reforms substantial devolution of power through minimum interference in concurrent list

(4) Residuary taxation powers and cess related powers allow to run schemes : eg Swachch Bharat Abhiyan

Way forward :

Use of Interstate and Zonal council should be done on concurrent matters and residual power can be listed and distributed. Sarkaria commission's recommendation should issue guiding light.

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2. न्याय वितरण के लिए ऑनलाइन विवाद समाधान (ODR) तंत्र के लाभों को रेखांकित करते हुए, भारत में इसके प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन से जुड़ी चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the advantages of online dispute resolution (ODR) mechanism for justice delivery, discuss the challenges associated with its effective implementation in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

COVID-19 pandemic highlighted the importance of online dispute resolution.

It refers to use of AI or minimum interference of court to resolve disputes through e method

Advantages

① Minimum use of judicial infrastructure

② Reduced burden on courts: 4.5 cr cases are pending. 80% in subordinate courts

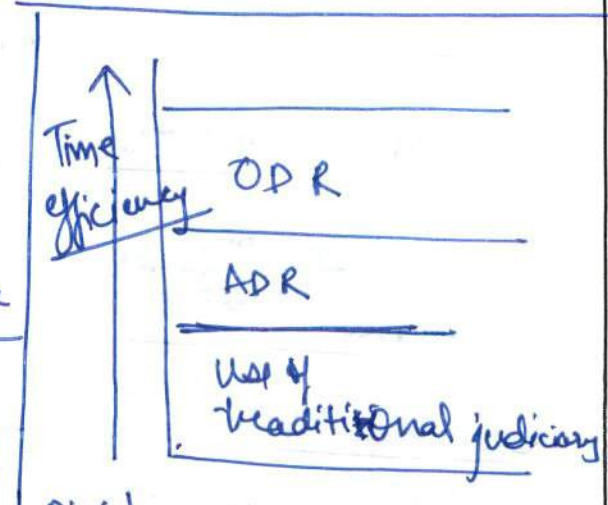

Fig: Increasing time efficiency

③ More effective dispute resolution in case of citizen - state issue. Eg As done in Vivad se Vishwas scheme.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Settlement through e-penalty and e-filling thus saving time and resources

(5) No need of physical presence thus no adjournment.

CHALLENGES

- According to Niti Aayog 7/10 Indians need vernacular language on online platform
- Only 47% digital penentration with rural-urban divide
- Land disputes are maximum in rural areas they lack digital literacy
- Lack of judicial fund and infrastructure

Way Forward : Like LMBC, ODR should be pursued on mission mode CSC, Digital India and Lok Adalats should be leveraged.

3. शक्तियों के संवैधानिक विभाजन के बावजूद, केंद्र-राज्य विवाद भारतीय लोकतंत्र की एक चिरस्थायी विशेषता रहे हैं। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite the constitutional division of powers, Centre-state disputes have been a perennial feature of Indian democracy. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Indian constitution divides centre state power through 7th schedule.
Despite functional arrangement of cooperative action, confrontationist federalism has remained.

Reasons for despite

① Interference through Governor :→ Action of TN's governor w.r.t NEET Bill
→ Kerela governor did not summon assembly
→ Use of Article 356 for president's rule in Uttrakhand

② Doctrine of pith and substance violated
→ Disaster management Act
→ Farms bill (Agriculture state list)
→ 97th constitutional amendment (Cooperative state list)

③ Lack of taxation power of state :-

→ 14th FC highlighted need to restructure Centrally sponsored schemes to increas financial space to states

→ GST compensation

④ Use of other means

↳ CBI] → 'Police' state subject
↳ ED

⑤ Activist role of judiciary

↳ Declared rules by GST Council are not mandatory

⑥ Resource competition

→ Inter state river disputes.

Above examples show perenial nature of disputes between centre - state

Sarkaria commission's recommendation on use of Article 263 and active role of Rajya sabha as representative of states is need of the hour.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि लॉबिंग के लिए एक ढांचे को अंगीकृत करना भारत में सहभागी शासन और कारोबार सुगमता को सुदृढ़ करेगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that adopting a framework for lobbying will strengthen participative governance and ease of doing business in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Pressure groups of business groups in India currently participate through back channel lobbying. Thus lobbying framework is demanded

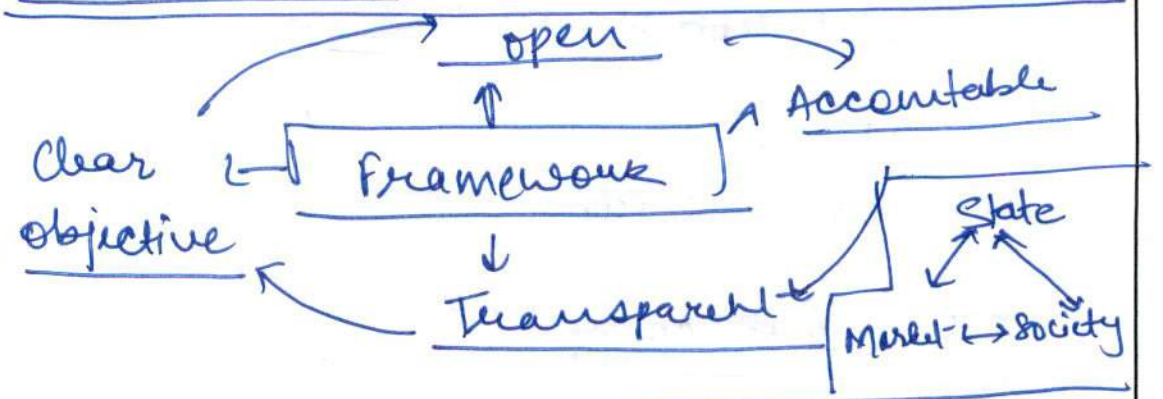

Fig: Importance of Institutionalising of Framework

Strengthen participative governance

① More inclusive : Space to MSMEs and small groups

↳ currently FICCI ASSOCHAM occupy major space

② Stop on crony capitalism : 7.5% cap on corporate donorship is removed. AP R has highlighted problem of corporate nexus in policies

③ Representative : involve different sectors like Gig economy

④ Ease of doing business → Lack of corruption for early approval
→ transparent simple procedure
→ grievance redressal

Problems

① Unethical lobby may create : eg Gun lobby in USA

② Elitist tendency : eg Military-Industrial Complex of USA

Current issue of India and RCEP and EODB showcase Business group as important civil society. A proper lobbying framework along with integrity pact as suggested by 2nd ARC should be used.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. सरकारी अनुप्रयोगों के लिए सरकार द्वारा प्रोपराइटरी (निजी स्वामित्व और नियंत्रण वाली) प्रौद्योगिकी के बजाय ओपन स्रोत प्रौद्योगिकी को प्रोत्साहित करने के बावजूद, फ्री एंड ओपन सोर्स सॉफ़्टवेयर (FOSS) और डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्मों की वास्तविक क्षमता का दोहन नहीं हो पाया है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the government encouraging open source instead of proprietary technology for government applications, the true potential of Free and Open Source Software (FOSS) and digital platforms remains unrealized. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently in National open Data Policy GoI announced use of Free and open soft ware so that it can be used by other agencies as well.

True Potential of Free and open source software

① Can be replicated at state level

② Can be used by NGOs as source of data

③ Integration of platforms like Digilocker

④ Innovative approach : integrate Aarogya setu with ICDS and MDM

Unrealization of potential

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

① Lack of digital penetration : 47%

↳ Rural-Urban divide during vaccine drive

↳ linguistic barrier

↳ digital illiteracy

② Silos approach of government department

↳ 2nd ARC notes outdated record keeping

↳ Silos in schemes

③ Problem of Cyber security

↳ India ranks 10 in Global cybersecurity index

Although free and open source network can build application of government service best case of use, access to infrastructure and integration of data alongwith cyber resilience are needed.

6. एक सामाजिक सुरक्षा-वाल्व के रूप में, गैर-सरकारी संगठन (NGOs) प्रमुख साधन हो सकते हैं जिनके माध्यम से समुदाय अपनी चिंताओं को व्यक्त करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
As a social safety-valve, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) can be the principal vehicles through which communities voice their concerns. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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According to World Bank NGOs are non governmental organization that engage in relieving suffering, help poor, environment protection and community development.

NGOs and social safety valve

① organized interest articulation : Instead of anomic groups with mob mentality NGOs can act as CSOs
↳ ADR, PUCL
↳ Pratham

② Role in policy implementation
↳ Distribution of ration under NFSA by FCI during COVID.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(8) Environmental NGOs

↳ engage in SIA, EIA

(9) Community based NGOs

↳ secularisation of caste eg:

National Dalit Women Federation asking secular demands

(5) Policy appraisal; Grievance redressal

↳ through Citizen charter

↳ RTI

Way forward

(1) Follow government rules: only 10%, IB report talk about 2% loss of GDP due to NGOs

(2) Ease government regulation: Vijay Kumar committee report

State, market, society are three pillars to ensured democracy, demography and development (3D)

7. अपने रोगी केंद्रित दृष्टिकोण के लिए सराहे जाने के बावजूद, मानसिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल अधिनियम, 2017 का कार्यान्वयन सुस्त है और विभिन्न मुद्दों से घिरा हुआ है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite being lauded for its patient centric approach, the implementation of the Mental Healthcare Act, 2017, remains sluggish and mired with various issues. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Mental Healthcare act deals with destigmitization and desegregation of mental health patients.

Achievement of Mental Healthcare Act

① Responsibility of guardians regarding patient thus addressing abandonment

② Sexual security

③ Right to care in hospitals

④ Right of admission in health care facility

Problems

① Lack budget : 0.06% of health budget only

(2) Low psychiatric ratio

0.3/1000, WHO recommended 3/1000

(3) Right to education through special institutes is missing.

Way Forward

(1) Destigmitisation of mental health issues

(2) Compulsory counselling cells 24x7

(3) Special fast track courts in case of sexual harassment

14% of India's population suffer from mental health issues NIMHANS say COVID-19 has led to 20% increase thus mental health should no more remain invisible disability

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक शहरी रोजगार गारंटी योजना तैयार करने का समय आ गया है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that time has come to formulate an Urban Employment Guarantee scheme at the national level? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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In December '21 CMIE reported 7.4% unemployment rate in India

thus there arise need to discuss a MGNREGA like scheme at urban level.

Need

↳ Job less growth

↳ Migration pressure: 37% of population

↳ lack of job security and social security

↳ Informalised economy

Not needed

↳ focus should be on skill training

↳ MSMEs need to be rationalised

↳ labour laws should be eased

↳ heavy pressure on state exchequer

Way Forward

Focus on Basic services: Housing, health education should be provided at minimal cost

Unemployment security payment: Social security in case of unemployed.

Financial Inclusion of MSMEs

Skill training component in MGNREGA to reduce urban pressure.

Instead of act, a social security provision in case of unemployement should be worked out.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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9. हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में भारत की सामरिक आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने के लिए एक क्षेत्रीय संगठन के रूप में बिम्सटेक की प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the relevance of BIMSTEC as a regional organisation to fulfil India's strategic aspirations in the Indian Ocean Region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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BIMSTEC is sector oriented organization of country belonging to Bay of Bengal littoral region.

Role of BIMSTEC in IOR

① Trust Bridge : without Pakistan it can envisage to become security community

② Trade area : India-Asean already has a FTA agreement

③ Development of NE region : over come over dependance on siliguri corridor Kaladan multimodal project

④ Myanmar, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

are part of BRI thus a check on China factor

Military exercise : CORPAT, Samudra Shakti

Need to revitalise

① Lack of regular meeting
② More areas of cooperation
③ Enhance trade
④ Participate in disaster management exercise

BIMSTEC is a bridge for India between South Asia and South East Asia.

10. वर्तमान समय में अपने निकटतम पड़ोसियों के साथ अपने संबंधों के संदर्भ में भारत के लिए गुजराल सिद्धांत की प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the relevance of the Gujral Doctrine for India with regard to its relations with its immediate neighbours in the present times. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Gujral doctrine is modified version of panchsheel its features are as follows

(1) Mutual non reciprocalee

(2) Non interference in Internal matters

(3) Respect of sovereignty and territorial integrity

Current relevance

Bangladesh : Maitri express, Maitri setu are examples of Gujaral doctrine

- Further should be used to solve teesta issue
- Rohingya crisis

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Nepal : Nepal calls itself India locked

↳ should deliver connectivity projects

↳ more 'ICS' and easier border process

↳ HEP

Srilanka : India provided humanitarian aid in current crisis and provided deferal on loan payment. Instead of Anti China, India should proactively deliver

Bhutan : Cooperation on HEP and give equal treatment to Bhutan's sovereignty

Myanmar : Should use to access N-E and not interfere in internal matters

Neighbour First Policy is extension of Gujaral doctrine.

11. भारतीय संसदीय प्रणाली में "संसद के अधिकारियों" की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनके निष्पक्ष कामकाज के लिए संवैधानिक और वैधानिक प्रावधानों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Highlight the pivotal role of the "Officers of Parliament" in the Indian Parliamentary system. Also, discuss the constitutional and statutory provisions for their impartial functioning. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Officers of Parliament refers to officers in Parliament's secretariat this includes Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha secretariat.

Role of officers of Parliament

① Secretary's role : Act as returning officer in President's election

② Intermediary between members and the speaker : All requests and motions go through secretary

③ Record keeping : Regarding discussion and debates.

(4) ensure maintenance of rules by guiding speaker.

(5) maintains autonomy and independence from ruling party.

(6) Help parliamentary committee with documents.

If parliament is heart of democracy officers of parliament are blood vessels that ensures its functioning.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. वित्त आयोग भारत में राजकोषीय संघवाद को संतुलित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। इस संदर्भ में, 15वें वित्त आयोग द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Finance Commission plays a crucial role in balancing fiscal federalism in India. In this context, examine the recommendations given by the 15th Finance Commission. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Article 280 of the Indian constitution establish a finance commission.

It helps to mantain fiscal federalism by determing formula for distribution of net proceeds between centre-state and among states i.e vertical and horizontal distribution.

It also recommends regarding the grantin aids to states and PRIs. further President can refer any other matter to finance commission.

Recommendations of 15th Finance Commission

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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① Regarding devolution of fund : 41% to states in ~~based~~ vertical distribution.

Although 14th finance commission had recommended 42% but due to bifurcation of JVK this was reduced.

② Horizontal distribution : Terms of reference include competitive elements like population change efforts ; ecological element - forest cover ; tax efforts and socio economic element like income distance

③ On FRBM : It allowed state to continue space of 3% fiscal deficit with additional space on conditionality of reforms

(4) Restructuring of Centrally sponsored schemes to provide discretion and fiscal space to states

(5) Devolution to ULBs

↳ 100% performance linked million plus city challenge fund

↳ 60% mandatory and 40% performance linked to other cities

(6) Refusal to grant Special category status to any other state Eg: Andhra Pradesh.

15th Finance commission has recommended to maintain fiscal discipline and use debt market through municipal bonds to enhance capacity.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए कि क्या आदर्श आचार संहिता को वैधानिक समर्थन प्रदान करना भारत में स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष निर्वाचनों में योगदान करेगा। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Critically assess whether according statutory backing to the Model Code of Conduct will contribute towards free and fair elections in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Article 324 along with basic structure doctrine ensure free and fair elections in India.

But Election Commission has highlighted problem of 3Ms : Money Media and Muscle. Thus people often demand legal backing to MCC.

MCC : It is code of conduct that applies to ruling party and other parties post-election declaration

Statutory backing	No need
① Frequent use of hatespeech : Restricted under section 4 of KPA	① Statutory backing will involve judiciary.

Yet used: Eg
Used by Hon'ble minister Anurag Thakur

(2) Problem of freebies: MCC advice against it

(3) Money power: used despite MCC's regulation

(4) Paid news: Eg NaMoTV

(5) Use of state machinery by ruling party

(6) Flouting of rules related to star campaigner

(7) Silence period is not maintained

(8) Frequent use of caste and religion

(9) criminalisation of politics →

(2) Role of judiciary is limited to election petition post election

(3) case of compliance and time delay

(4) involvement of police increase, police already remains accountable to executive under Indian Police Act

(5) Undermine power of ECI.

Fig MP, with criminal background in

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Way forward

① Enhance power of ECI

↳ power to deregister party

↳ own functional staff and secretariat

↳ discretion on usage of funds

② Compulsory internal party democracy

↳ quota system for women and disabled

↳ Political parties under RTI

↳ spending limit on political parties

③ Mixture of Statutory and ECI enforced MCC

↳ Hate speech should be covered under IPC and RPA (Statutory)

↳ Powers of ruling party to be governed by ECI (ECI enforced)

④ Transparency in electoral bonds.

The problem lies with insufficient power to ECI

Thus Dinesh Goswami committee report & ECI suggested

14. डिजिटल क्रांति के कारण बाजार में आए व्यवधान ने डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्था में निष्पक्ष प्रतिस्पर्धा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए नवीकृत फोकस और परिप्रेक्ष्य को आवश्यक बना दिया है। इस आलोक में, भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) में सुधार की आवश्यकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The market disruption caused by digital revolution warrants renewed focus and perspective to ensure fair competition in the digital economy. In this light, discuss the need to revamp the Competition Commission of India (CCI). (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Competition commission of India is established to enforce Competition Act. This act came as replacement to MRTP Act to ensure healthy competition and curb market monopoly or cartelisation.

Disruptive technology and Market-

① inventory model by e commerce firms
↳ use of back channel route
↳ use of subsidiary (Amazon)

② Problem in search results
↳ preferential treatment
↳ lack of net neutrality
↳ Google on use of playstore

③ Deep discounts, flash sales (Flipkart)

Unfair competition → harm to MSMEs
loss to traditional model.

Need to revamp Competition Commission of India

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

Challenges

① Lack of adequate power to curb practices of e firms

② Lack of Data analytics to see misuse of big data

③ Reactionary role rather than proactive

④ Follows global practice instead of self initiative

↳ Google issue of Playstore

Way Forward

① Exercise powers of civil court given to it through law

↳ investigative power using bigdata technology

↳ CAG has 'state of art' Data analytics centre that can be leveraged

② Coordination with Ministry of Commerce

↳ suggest with respect to policy gaps

↳ highlight global best practices

③ Accord role of Tribunal to some business matters

④ Proactive vigilance

In the rise of e commerce 'open network online digital platform' helps to democratize e platforms. CCI should take role to ensure access to MSMEs to this platform.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. भारत में एक प्रभावी व्हिसल-ब्लोइंग तंत्र और साथ ही यह सुनिश्चित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है कि सार्वजनिक और निजी दोनों क्षेत्रों में व्हिसल-ब्लोअर्स की सुरक्षा के लिए आवश्यक सुरक्षा उपाय किए जाएं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

There is an urgent need for effective whistle-blowing mechanisms and ensuring that necessary safeguards for the protection of whistle-blowers are established in both public and private spheres in India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Whistle blowers refers to those who opens or leaks information regarding corruption or malpractice in their own organization.

Current state of Whistle Blower Protection Act

1. Conflicts with official secret Act
2. Conflicts with oath of secrecy
3. Lack of anonymity maintained
   eg: Killing of Satyendra Dubey (NHS)
4. Lack of legal protection
5. discord with Lokpal
   ↳ Lokpal maintains non ~~any~~ anonymity

↳ Lokpal does not cover whistle blower protection act

↳ There lacks independent neutral ombudsman for grievance redressal

⑥ Control of Executive on transfer on removal of officers

↳ used as technique of blackmail against honest officers.

Need of safeguards

① ~~Lokpal~~ Lokpal must have provision for whistleblower protection

↳ similar provision with lokayukta

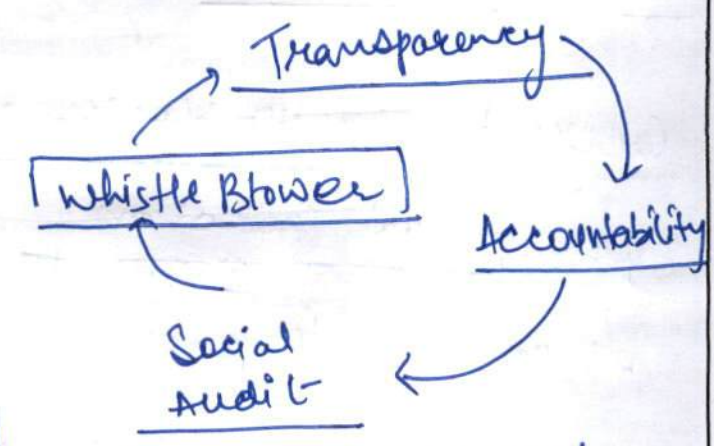

Fig Virtuous cycle of good governance

② Anti corruption agencies like CBI, CVC, ED

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

should maintain a dedicated cell for this issue.

③ guarantee of protection to whistleblower if allegation are prima facie correct

④ 2nd ARC recommend to repeal official secrets Act and undertake path of information sharing.

⑤ Irrespective of true or false information anonymity of whistle blowers should be maintained

Current whistle blower protect Act lack judicial protection this should be installed to ensure transparency and corruption free governance.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. भारत में सहकारी समितियों के खराब प्रदर्शन के कारणों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इनकी कमियों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए सुधारों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
State the reasons behind the poor performance of cooperatives in India. Also, discuss the reforms undertaken by the government to overcome the shortcomings. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Through doctrine of harmonious construction of Article 19 and Article 43 cooperative formation gives status of fundamental right to Gandhian dream of cottage and village industries.

Features of Cooperatives
- peer controlled
- independent
- Autonomous
- Democratically elected
- Professional functioning
- financial viability

Reasons behind poor performance

① Lacks initiative and state led : eg Saras of Rajasthan is controlled more by bureaucracy than by members.

② Financial exclusion : According to NSSO

average farmer has debt of ₹15000 this doesn't allow them to further give collateral security

(3) Lack of marketable skills : Handicraft Cooperatives lack skill when competition with Bangladesh. Need of mentor.

(4) Elitist bias : Members belong to upper class of pyramid

(5) Lack of infrastructure : Public GCF in Agriculture remains mere 2-3%. thus there is lack of cold storage or bargaing capacity among cooperatives.

(6) Too much focus on agriculture : Animal husbandry is often neglected

(7) According to SHG (NRLM) report cooperatives are not able to fulfill 'panchsutra' requirement.

उम्मीदवारों व इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Reforms by government

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

① Government schemes

↳ Formalisation of 10000 FPOs

↳ NULM NRLM - SHG - Bank linkage
'Mission Lakh by 2024'

↳ PM Sampada scheme based on cluster model and cooperative model

② Government focus

↳ Creation of Ministry of Cooperatives for dedicated focus.

③ Cooperative 'component' in schemes

↳ Matsya Sampada

↳ TRIFED schemes etc.

④ Priority lending obligation for banks

⑤ Relaxation in microfinancing rules of UCBs by RBI.

Cooperative model can solve problem of fragmented agriculture and enhance bargaining power of rural economy.

17. सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी मॉडल का यदि उचित तरीके से दोहन किया जाए, तो इसमें भारत की स्वास्थ्य देखभाल प्रणाली में विद्यमान अंतराल को पाटने की क्षमता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Public-Private Partnership model, if harnessed properly, has the potential to bridge the gaps in India's healthcare system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Public Private partnership refers to combined capital and risk of public and private sector generally to create 'public common good'.

Current problems in Health Care system

① Lack of CHCs and PHCs fund and infrastructure (30% absent)

② High out of pocket expenditure (67%)

③ ~~Digital~~ Urban concentration (70%)

④ Lack of Preventive care.

⑤ Deficit in personnel

Use of Public - Private Partnership

① infrastructure support by Public

↳ there exist large infrastructure of CHCs and PHCs

↳ but they remain nonfunctional due to lack of fund, machine

and personnel

(2) Personnel support by private
↳ through contract employees
↳ training of ASHA workers

(3) use of Privat sector for data collection
↳ Insufficiency in Integerated disease survellience programme
↳ National digital heath Mission and Unique Heath Id can help in this respect

(4) For vaccination drives
↳ can be used through private under contract basis

(5) Guest meeting or mentorship programme
↳ private nutritionists can be used in MDM and ICDS.

(6) Insurance cover to Mental health
↳ Ayushmaan Bharat use PPP model

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

through insurance

↳ only 0.05% budget spent on metal heath

↳ PPP can be used.

(4) Diversify focus area

↳ NHP recommend to use 2/3 of heath budget in preventive care

↳ private can play role in tertiary.

WAY FORWARD

(1) Heath mapping and delineation of heath infrastructure and devise plan for its usage

(2) Pacts with private sector under CSR and HAM model to participate in process

(3) Involve input of private sector and provide opportunity to health personnel to develop progressive career (India @ 70)

SDG 3 of India needs urgent attention Government budget on H-b-H remains small PPP sector can help in the

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

18. यद्यपि नई शिक्षा नीति अपने साथ एक प्रशंसनीय दृष्टिकोण लेकर आई है, इसकी सफलता सरकार की अन्य नीतिगत पहलों के साथ प्रभावी ढंग से एकीकृत होने की इसकी क्षमता पर निर्भर करेगी। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Although the New Education Policy brings with itself a commendable vision, its success will depend on its ability to effectively integrate with the government's other policy initiatives. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

NEP, 2020 's vision

① 5+3+3+4 Curriculum

② Focus on ELLE Foundational numeracy and literacy.

③ Education in mother tongue

④ use of School Complexes

⑤ 6% of GDP

⑥ Skill education and intern-ship

⑦ Liberal exit policy of courses

Need of integeration with Government Policices

Few Policies
- SSA
- RVSA
- Eklavya school model for STs
- RTE for disabled upto 18 years
- Nishta Portal
- DTH Swayam Prabha
- MDM / ICDS
- RTE upto 14 years
- Foundational numeracy & literacy programme
- PENCIL for Child labour

Need for integration

① Women empowerment : Government talks about BBBP, NEP mention Gender Equity fund these can be streamlined.

② Residential teaching : Ekalavya model can be integrated with Hunar Haat and TRICES for skill training

③ Curriculum structure : ICDS scheme can be revamped to includes RTE for ECCE to enable 5+3+3+4 model

④ School complexes : Rule of RTE for distance oriented school infrastructure

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिखना चाहिए Candidates must not write on this margin

can be related to rationalise school infra-structure and streamline personnel (India @ 75 suggest same) done in Rajasthan.

(5) CCE to be integrated with nutrition report card through MDM.

(6) Atal Tinkering lab and MUDRA scheme and Technology fund can be attached to colleges and enable entrepreneurship.

Current silos approach needs to change to ensure that our demographic dividend are effectively used.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. इंडो-पैसिफिक इकोनॉमिक फ्रेमवर्क फॉर प्रॉस्पेरिटी (IPEF) हिंद-प्रशांत क्षेत्र को वैश्विक आर्थिक विकास का इंजन बनाने की सामूहिक इच्छा से उत्पन्न हुआ है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में भारत की चिंताओं की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF) is born from a collective desire to make the Indo-Pacific region an engine of global economic growth. Comment. Also, discuss India's concerns in this context. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिखना चाहिए Candidates must not write on this margin

Indo Pacific economic framework refers to 14 countries along with USA for trade security and supply chain resilience in the region. India is also member of it.

Goal of IPEF → Economic growth

① Free and fair trade : Without monopolistic tendency of any nation
▷ China use debt trap in trade deficit this needs to be countered

② Supply Chain resilience : To build alternative supply chains that remain smooth and donot over depend

on any country

(3) Decarbonisation and hybrid green energy.

(4) peace and security and rule based maritime order

(5) Fair financing through use of equity and not debt.

(6) Mutual trade support to each nation.

India's concern w.r.t Indopacific

(1) Disruption of rule based order by China

↳ Entering into EEZ of other nations for resource exploitation

(2) use of debt trap diplomacy

↳ Debt crisis in Srilanka

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Unilateral trade of exports

↳ countries in high trade deficit

(4) Control over global supplychain

↳ semiconductors

↳ 80% Rare Earth Metals

IPEF is natural extension of Bluedot network that aims to make World Build Back Better.

उम्मीदवारों इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

20. विस्तृत होते डिजिटल स्पेस और नई एवं उभरती सामरिक प्रौद्योगिकियों की जटिलताओं के बीच भारत को अपनी तकनीकी-कूटनीति (टेक्नो-डिप्लोमेसी) को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों की पहचान करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India needs to identify the priority areas to further its techno-diplomacy amidst the complexities of expanding digital space and New and Emerging Strategic Technologies. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India is placed 10th in Global Cyber Security index. Post 2020 cyber attacks has increased exponentially. Thus amidst disruptive space, military and digital technology India needs techno-diplomacy

Priority Areas

① Digital space

- Allegation by USA on Huwaei regarding surveillance chip
- Attack of Kudunkulum nuclear power plant
- Plans to roll out 5G technology

② Quantum computing

- India has set up Quantum computing mission

↳ This is needed to ensure digital security through quantum entanglement

(3) Block chain technology

↳ black marketing is on rise through crypto currency

(4) Space technology

↳ Post mission Shakti

↳ use of spy satellite by China

(5) Defence technology

↳ use of UAVs

↳ targeted reusable missiles

↳ Nuclear submarines

(6) Thus India needs to identify these priority areas there exists

urgency due to

China Factor :- enhanced security snooping and espionage

Increasing might of MNCs :

Surveillence capitalism, misuse of data

Increasing dark net-

Enhanced cyber crimes : Bulli bai

Sulli deals

Platforms → I2U2, IPEF, BRICS

India-USA, India-Israel, India-Russia

There is a need of techdiplomacy division in MEA to ensure role of experts and professionals

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2219)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: 250

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0207927

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Vedika Bihani

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

28/03

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper III)

केंद्र
Centre

Jaipur

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2219)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. राजकोषीय नीति आय असमानता को कम करने के साथ-साथ सबसे निर्धन और अभावग्रस्त लोगों को देश की विकास यात्रा का हिस्सा बनाने के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण साधन हो सकती है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Fiscal policy can be a key tool to reduce income inequality as well as make the poorest and the downtrodden a part of the country's growth story. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Fiscal policy refers to efforts of government with respect to taxation and expenditure policy. It aims to take cyclic or countercyclic measures through government budget.

Fiscal Policy to reduce income inequality

① Multiple slabs of GST: GST on luxury services is 18%.

② Progressive taxation

③ Sin tax: tax on use of coal and tobacco

population 10%

wealth 51%

Fig: 10% population have 51% wealth in India

World inequality report

④ Indirect taxes rationalisation: They form largest component of income, but are regressive in nature.

Inclusive nature of Fiscal Policy

(1) Government right based schemes

↳ NFSA
↳ MGNREGA
↳ MDM-ICDS

(3) Caste based

↳ NSAP
↳ Eklavya school

(2) Government investment policy

↳ Agriculture infrastructure Development fund (1 lakh cr)
↳ FIDF (2 million cr)
↳ 15800 cr to MSMEs

Way Forward

(1) Proper implementation : Only 49% of beneficiary covered under NFSA (GOI), only 33% of SCM fund disbursed (CAG)

(2) Social Impact and Social audit Component (MDM) (MGNREGA)

SDG10 of reduced inequality is needed to achieve equitable growth and social mobility

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. भूमि अभिलेखों का डिजिटलीकरण करना भूमि सुधार सुनिश्चित करने के साथ-साथ भारतीय न्यायपालिका पर बोझ को कम करने में भी काफी सहायक होगा। विस्तारपूर्वक समझाइए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपायों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Digitizing land records will go a long way in ensuring land reforms as well as lessening the burden on the Indian Judiciary. Elaborate. Also, state the measures taken in this context. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Digitising land Record & Modernisation is part of government's effort to pursue land reforms.

Need to digitise land records

① Litigation on land acquisition: 488 projects stalled (MOSPI)

② Fragmented land holding and lack of cooperative culture

③ Land disputes form largest burden of subordinate judiciary

④ Lack of proper records lead to repeated adjournments (2nd ARC)

Benefits to digitise land record

① Judicial determination eased

② Proper channeling of government schemes by identifying beneficiary

③ Levying of property tax : According to OECD report India has one of the lowest property tax collection.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Government schemes

① Digitising and Modernising Landrecord scheme

② SWAMITVA : Use of UAV and GIS to determine land ownership.

③ Impetus to digital India and digitisation of Tahsildar office.

Way forward :-

About 4.5 Cr cases are pending in Indian judiciary, land records if digitised can be used to resolve cases through online dispute resolution.

3. ऐसा भी कहा जाता है कि अधिकांशतः नॉन-मेरिट सब्सिडी के लिए निधि (फंड) उपलब्ध कराने वाली प्रतिस्पर्धी राजनीति, भारत में कुछ राज्यों को गंभीर राजकोषीय संकट के कगार पर धकेल रही है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में सब्सिडी व्यवस्था को युक्तिसंगत बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
It has been pointed out that competitive politics to fund mostly non-merit subsidies is pushing a few states in India to the brink of a deep fiscal crisis. In this context, discuss the need to rationalise the subsidy regime in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

According to FRBM general government can have 60% debt to GDP with 40% to union government and 20% to state government.

However the populist tool of freebies and subsidies has led to lack of fiscal discipline.

Fiscal Crisis of states & need of rationalise

① 15th finance commission more than 3% fiscal deficit of states due to uncompetitive and non merit subsidies

② Subsidies reduce investment expenditure.
↳ money spent on farm loan waiver
↳ lack of investment in agriculture
→ reduce bank confidence

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Competition of freebies in Election

↳ ECI noted in Punjab election

④ Flipside and useful subsidies

↳ Rythu Bandhu (Telangana) and Kalia (Odisha) led to PM-KISAN

↳ DPSPs (Article 37) fundamental thus have welfare approach.

Wastful subsidy → Popular discontent → Lack of investment

WAY Forward

① Performance linked devolution by centre

↳ 15th Finance commission increased threshold of 3% fiscal deficit on performance basis

② Role of ECI to identify non merit subsidies.

③ Increase of fiscal discipline weightage in TOR of horizontal devolution

Recently SC held that legal mechanism cannot be used to rationalise subsidies but financial prudence is must.

4. सूक्ष्म-सिंचाई में कृषि को एक लाभदायक और टिकाऊ उद्यम में परिवर्तित करने की वृहद् क्षमता है। दिए गए कथन की प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Micro-irrigation has tremendous potential in transforming farming into a profitable and sustainable venture. Discuss the given statement in the context of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Micro irrigation refers to provide water to plan root through low pressure, low volume but greater frequency.

Micro irrigation mainly consists of drip and sprinkler irrigation.

4% total cropped area
16% potential

Fig Micro Irrigation in India

Advantages of Micro Irrigation

① Increase fertiliser efficiency. India currently use 4:2:1 NPK ratio against 3:2:1

② Enhance water use efficiency: 60% ground water used in agriculture

③ Increas soil productivity: 30% soil undergone degradation

Challenges

① Lack of coverage: only 4% of gross cropped area

② Lack of efficiency According to NASSO only about 29% efficiency compromised

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Increase farm income: Estimate suggest as high as 47%

③ Lack of upkeep and maintenance

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayi Yojana

① Accelerated irrigation Benefit Programme: To enhance the speed of canal or any other irrigation project in states

② Water shed development

③ Per drop more crop: Increase coverage of Micro irrigation

④ Har Khet to pani: Universal coverage.

⑤ It aims to provide end to end solution for country's micro irrigation needs

India is facing water stress less than 1500 cum are available per capita. Micro irrigation expansion is need of the hour

18%	Population
4%	Water
2%	Agri exports

Fig: 18% of world pop ulation only have 4% water

5. भारत के विशाल संसाधनों और तकनीकी विशेषज्ञता को देखते हुए, यह जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभाव से निपटने में प्रशांत महासागर के लघु विकासशील द्वीपीय देशों (PSIDS) की सहायता करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Given its vast resources and technical expertise, India can play a key role in assisting the Pacific Small Island Developing States (PSIDS) in dealing with the impact of climate change. Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has initiated India-Pacific Island nations forum to bring greater dialogue and assistance to pacific nations.

Problem of Climate change

① Sea rise and submergence of Small island nations : 0.6 cm per decade rise (6th AR | PCC)

↳ Fiji
↳ Papua New Guinea
↳ Yakarta changed from capital (Indonesia)

② Destruction of marine economy due to ocean deoxygenisation : 95% of GHG absorbed by oceans

③ Disasters to coastal areas : Coastal

community displaced eg Amphan was strengthened due to Pacific ocean

Role of India

① INCOIS : It is involved in climate monitoring and real time warning

② Disaster management exercise : Recently undertaken under BIMSTEC

③ Support to marine economy

④ Sharing knowledge on CBM : odisha's communities recently became tsunami ready

⑤ Through mapping and warning mechanism : Used in cyclone FANI

⑥ LOC and humanitarian assistance

SIDS are worst sufferers of ocean rise India as leader of climate equity in 'global south' can be very helpful.

www.visionias.in

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. हालिया "पंचायती राज मंत्रालय की आपदा प्रबंधन योजना (DMP-MoPR)" का उद्देश्य जमीनी स्तर पर आपदा प्रत्यास्थता विकसित करना है। इस संदर्भ में, इस योजना के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी तर्क की विवेचना कीजिए और इसके प्रमुख घटकों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recent "Disaster Management Plan of Ministry of Panchayati Raj (DMP–MoPR)" aims to develop disaster resilience at the grassroots level. In this context, discuss the rationale behind the formulation of the Plan and highlight its key components. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

NDMA has noted lack of DM plan at grass root level, the plan by MoPR is a step towards proactive approach to create disaster resilience in lines of Sendai framework.

Rationale behind disaster management Plan

① Huge disaster burden on rural areas
- ↳ floods
- ↳ 68% gross cropped area are prone to floods
- ↳ locust attacks
- ↳ Tropical cyclone

② Already existing traditional knowledge of disaster management
- ↳ 2 communities of odisha became Tsunami ready

(3) Increase role of gram sabha and initiate community based management

(4) Inclusive approach
- women
- backward caste
- elderly

(5) Enhance preparedness and mitigation
- ↳ build river front for floods
- ↳ restore local water bodies for drought
- ↳ disaster resilient infrastructure for cyclone.

Components

(1) Each Gram sabha must map disasters and make plan of disaster response

(2) Create 'Apada mitra' and Voluntary corps to enhance CBM

(3) Zonation of disasters and building of critical infrastructure away from hazard zone

(4) Rescue, relief and rehabilitation plan

(5) Disaster management charges

(6) Regular social audit

(7) disaster resilient common buildings

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7. राज्य एवं गैर-राज्य अभिकर्ताओं द्वारा उभरती एवं विघटनकारी प्रौद्योगिकियों (EDT) के उपयोग से उत्पन्न आंतरिक सुरक्षा संबंधी निहितार्थों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the internal security implications emanating from the use of Emerging And Disruptive Technologies (EDT) by state and non-state actors. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Emerging and disruptive technology are
- Quantum computing
- IOTs
- Cyber surveillence and data scooping
- Blockchain and crypto currency
- 3D printing

Internal security implications

From state Actors

① Recently USA banned Huwaei of China due to allegation of surveillence capacity in micro chips

② Cyber attacks : USA alleged that Russia engaged in these.

↳ India ranks 10th in Global cyber security index

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(b) Risk to critical infrastructure

↳ Recent cyber attack on Kudankulam plant

(4) Use of space warfare

(5) 3D Printing use to produce weapons

(6) Use of UAVs by Pakistan on border to deliver narcotics

Afghanistan → Pakistan → Golden crescent
Iran

(7) Pegasus issue

From Non state actors

(1) Use of social media for radicalisation by ISIS eg Kerala

(2) Data analysis by MNCs to displace state control

(3) Role of Cambridge analytica in USA's elections

(4) Use of dark net / web for human trafficking illegal goods and narcotics

(5) Cyber attacks ~~and~~ phishing to black mail

Emerging technology pose huge challenge on India's internal security.

8. अपने रक्षा निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने में भारत द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली बाधाओं की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Identify the impediments faced by India in boosting its defence exports. Also, discuss the steps taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has doubled its defense exports from 2005 level and further push has been given through Atmanirbhar Bharat.

Impediments faced

① Less amount of GDP on R&D with respect to defence.

② Inefficiency in ordinance factory board

③ Lack of private player investment

④ Absence of codevelopment options of technology

↳ buyer seller relation with other countries.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Measures taken

① Revamping of Defence acquisition

↳ Defence acquisition council

↳ Defence acquisition Policy

② Dedicated defence corridors

Eg Chennai

③ Embargo on 100+ defence exports

④ Corporatisation of ordinance factory board.

⑤ 100% private investment allowed in defence sector

⑥ building codevelopment plans

↳ India Russia Brahmos

4 Is are needed Identify, Integerate, Incubate, Innovate ~~and~~ are needed to further India's defence exports.

9. अंतरिक्ष मलबे से जुड़े विविध मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस खतरे से निपटने के लिए हाल के दिनों में की गई पहलों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the multiple issues associated with space debris. Also, state the initiatives taken in recent times to tackle this menace. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Space debris refers to space waste generated by unused satellites and unoperational objects thus causing unnecessary congestion in space.

Issues with space debris

① Risk of falling on territory

② Risk of collusion and damage to satellite

③ Risk of creating space waste and reducing orbits for further satelite launch

④ Lack of proper mechanism to bring back objects from space will also enhance debris in future.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Initiatives taken

① Outer space treaty

② Artemis accord

③ Use of reusable launch vehicles

④ Enhance life of satellites

Space debris poses problem to destroy space as global common and reduce scope for future explorations thus individual states must take responsibility of the debris that they create and reduce it.

10. भारत में ओपन नेटवर्क फॉर डिजिटल कॉमर्स (ONDC) को अपनाने से उपभोक्ताओं के लिए ई-कॉमर्स के अधिक समावेशी और सुलभ बनने की संभावना है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The adoption of Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) in India is expected to make e-commerce more inclusive and accessible for consumers. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Open Network for Digital Commerce is GoI led platform that allow listing of e-firms and MSMEs to allow G to B, B to B and B to C transactions.

Advantages

① Equal treatment of small e-Commerce firms

② alternate to preferential search result system of MNCs

③ alternate to the huge cuts and commissions paid on private e commerce firms

④ Protect traditional market from deep

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

discounts and flash sales

(5) can be integerated with human heart ODOP and other such schemes

(6) Rules of origin and Make in India can be pushed

(7) Platform for small MSMEs by making common digital investment

(8) Protection from subsidiary led investment Inventory based model.

Challenges

(1) Digital divide : only 25% rural male and 18% rural female

(2) Linguistic barrier

(3) Aggressive marketing techniques by NINCs

Digital India, CSCs, ODOP scheme all should be integerated to leverage ONDC

11. यद्यपि, हाल ही में "क्षतिकारक" सरकारी मत्स्यन सब्सिडी को रोकने के लिए डब्ल्यू. टी. ओ. के मंच पर एक समझौते पर सहमति बनी है, तथापि, भारत द्वारा उठाई गई कुछ चिंताओं से पता चलता है कि इस मामले में और अधिक वार्ता किए जाने की आवश्यकता होगी। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
While an agreement was recently reached at the WTO on a deal to curb "harmful" government fisheries subsidies, certain concerns raised by India suggests that the matter will require further negotiations. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

During 15th ministerial conference of WTO matters related to fish subsidies were taken for discussion. It led to renewal of North v/s south debate and India led the global South campaign

Agreement reached in WTO

↳ Reduced subsidies to fish farmers to 10% for developing nations and 5% for developed nations

↳ Should not engage in market price distorting practices

↳ Support should be limited to RVD

↳ Direct income support is allowed but not direct price support.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's concerns

① Marine products are leading item of India's agri exports
↳ growth rate of sector is around 10%.
↳ produce income support to marine farmers
↳ large no. of small fisherman are dependent.

② Price support should not be seen in narrow sense as PM Matsya Sampada help in marketing infrastructure

③ Problems of developing nations
↳ Fragmented market
↳ lack of cold storage led supply chain
↳ lack of bargining capacity

Thus there is a need of state support

(4) India also voiced against large scale commercial fishing by developed nations outside EEZ.

(5) India concern was regarding use of non tariff barriers and phytosanitary measures by developed nations.

Marine sector forms basis of India's blue economy and thus India exerted its sovereignty at WTO.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

12. सड़क निर्माण क्षेत्रक में हाइब्रिड एन्यूटी मॉडल (HAM) से जुड़े लाभों के बावजूद, विभिन्न कारणों से इसमें रुचि कम हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the advantages that are associated with the hybrid annuity model (HAM) in the road construction sector, the interest in it has moderated due to various reasons. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

HAM is a system of PPP where risk is shared between private and public sector in a pre determend ratio

The investment by private sector is done of annity basis to ensure informed investment decision and spread risk.

(Generally ratio 60:40)

Advantages of HAM

① Virtuous cycle of investment through public and private

Road infrastructure

Investment

Toll income

Connectivity

Private freight transport

(2) Risk sharing : Burden of operations risk fall on state.

(3) expertise sharing

↳ state in land acquisition

↳ Private in management and construction

(4) Sustainable profit model : majority profit share to private sector.

Reasons for declined interest

(1) Land acquisition led cost overruns and project delay

↳ MoSPI suggest 488 projects are pending due to this

(2) Lack of capital investment fulfillment by state

↳ Gati Shakti through its streamlining and monitoring component aim to overcome this

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Tripple balance sheet problem among banks.

↳ Post IL&FS crisis

↳ bad debts led to cautious lending

④ Lack of leverage of non bank debt market.

Way Forward :- India @ 75 suggests

① To build multimodal logistic parks near highway infrastructure to increase traffic

② Build connectivity with ports, dry ports and urban transit system

GoI through Gati Shakti, NIP, and KMD mechanism aim to enhance investment cycle and profitability of roadways to increase PPP model investment.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. मौजूदा एम. एस. पी. खरीद व्यवस्था न तो आर्थिक दृष्टि से और न ही कृषि-पारिस्थितिकी रूप से संधारणीय है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, मौजूदा एम. एस. पी. व्यवस्था में सुधार के लिए अपनाए जा सकने वाले वैकल्पिक तरीकों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The existing MSP procurement regime is neither economically nor agro-ecologically sustainable. Elaborate. Also, evaluate the alternative approaches that can be adopted to improve the existing MSP regime. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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MSP is market price intervention by GOI on 22 crops to ensure that such crops are brought at floor price i.e MSP

Lack of economic sustainability

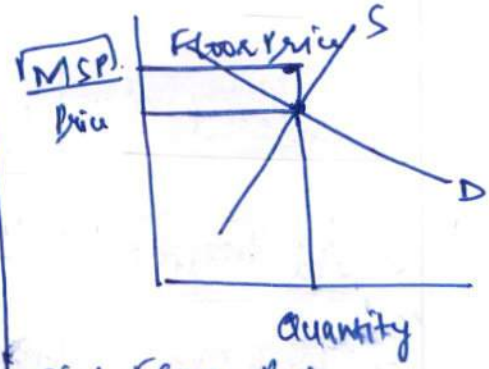


Fig: Floor Price

① Less farmers : only 6% covered

Shanta Kumar Committee

② Procurement burden on FCI

③ Benefits taken by APMC mandi

④ Wastage of food grains in Buffer stock

⑤ Inflation in food market

⑥ Reduces scope of investment : only 16% GCF of Agriculture in which

public investment is only 2-3%.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ecologically unsustainable

① Promote ~~crop~~ wheat-rice system :

Water intensive

② Promote mono cropping

↳ sugarcane in vidharbha

③ Promote use of excessive fertiliser

④ Maximum procurement from Pb, HR, UP

↳ ~~there~~ there groundwater is in redzone

Ways to improve current MSP

Recommendation of Shanta Kumar committee :-

① ~~Revolv~~ Decentralised Procurement Process

↳ Use of PPP

↳ by states

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Income support to farmers instead of MSP

(3) Diversify MSP procurement from Eastern and southern states

Other recommendations

(1) Remove cap on MSP for pulses and nutri cereals

↳ gross cropped area reduced from 48% (1950) to 24% (2014)

(2) Procurement from farm gate

(3) Model APMC Act be used and leverage of e-Nam.

MSP regime though provide huge price support should be used to incentivise production of climate resilient crops, it is in this spirit 2023 is called as year of millets.

14. यह तर्क दिया जा रहा है कि भारत गोदामों में खाद्यान्नों की अधिकता से जूझ रहा है। भारत की मौजूदा बफर स्टॉक नीति को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
It is being argued that India is struggling with overflowing foodgrains in warehouses. Discuss the statement in view of the existing buffer stock policy of India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

In 2021-22 India produced record food grains of 308.5 (approx) MN tons.

Existing buffer stock policy

① Procurement at MSP → ② By FCI → (3A) NFSA distribution through PDS

② By FCI → (3B) Buffer stock → (4A) Emergency buffer for inflation and market sale; (4B) Open market sale mechanism

Use of existing buffer stock

① for open market sale

② for sale during inflation pressure

(B) emergency buffer.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Problems in existing policy

1. Wastage and rotting of food
2. Heavy burden on state exchequer for storage of grains
3. Inflationary pressure on market
4. Lack of warehouses for farmers
   - ↳ majority state warehouses are used by FCI
   - ↳ farmers donot has agri-marketing infrastructure
5. Lack of monitoring and ICT usage
6. Over procurement and over capacity
   - ↳ Shanta kumar committee more than 100% overcapacity at some places

Way Forward

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

① Use of cover and plinth to restrict wastage of food

② Weather appropriate storage mechanism

③ Use of Negotiable e-warehouse receipts by farmers to store in warehouse

④ Outsourcing to private sector of warehouse

⑤ Limit procurement and provide direct farm connectivity to farmers

Recommondation of Shantakumar committee need to be followed and use of ICT, blended finance and e-receipts to farmers should be encouraged.

15. हाल ही में, सरकार ने सभी पत्तनों (पोर्ट्स) को वर्ष 2047 तक स्वयं को 'मेगा पोर्ट्स' के रूप में विकसित करने के लिए एक मास्टर प्लान तैयार करने हेतु निर्देश दिया है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, पत्तनों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए और साथ ही, भारत की ब्लू इकॉनमी को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए उपचारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Recently, the government has asked all ports to prepare a master plan in order to become 'mega ports' by 2047. In light of this, discuss the challenges faced by ports and suggest remedial measures in order to propel India's blue economy. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has 13 major ports which with small ports constitute only 1-1.5% of global fleet and about 4% of global traffic. Thus this shows major issues in India's ports.

Challenges faced by port-

① According to Export Preparedness Index ports suffer from

↳ difference in inter and intra regional connectivity causing delay

↳ lack of R&D on complex infrastructure

↳ lack of state support to ensure connectivity

Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu → Performance in EPI

(2) High turnaround time

↳ According to Economic survey average time if Indian ports in 22 hours at China it is only 2 hours

(3) Problems in custom clearance and red tapism

(4) Lack of port connectivity

↳ with inland water transport

↳ with multimodal parks

↳ with dry ports.

Remedial measures

(1) Leverage ICT

↳ Use of ICE DASH

↳ online clearance of customs

(2) Reduce turn around time

↳ online compliance.

(3) Port infrastructure

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

↳ dredging of ports
↳ provide access to storage capacity.

(4) streamline other transport-

↳ Parliamentary committee recommend to make India cargo hub
↳ Pursue open sky policy
↳ Enhance Dedicated Freight corridor.

India aims for 1trillion$ export by 2030, Project Sagarmala needs to be integrated with Bharatmala to reduce India's logistic cost from 14% and leverage India's blue economy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

16. आय और संपदा में असमानता कार्बन असमानता में परिवर्तित हो जाती है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत के लिए कार्बन असमानता को दूर करने के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए और इसे प्राप्त करने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Inequality in income and wealth translates into carbon inequality. In this context, discuss the significance of addressing carbon inequality for India and suggest ways to achieve it. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Carbon inequality refers to reduced percapita usage of carbon i.e through electricity, gas fuel, transport due to poverty and lack of development.

Inequality = Carbon inequality

- lack of electricity → cooking fuel → (58% deprived in India MDPI Nitiayog)
- petrol and oil
- luxury items
- Transport facility

15 ton	USA
5 ton	UK
1.8	India

Fig: Per capita carbon usage

Significance of reducing carbon inequality

① Reduce luxury effect : ACs lead to GHG emissions that lead to more heat waves further more use of ACs

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

② Enhance inclusive use of resources

↳ P. Sainath talk about transfer of ~~urban~~ rural resource to urban areas

↳ MDPI → Rural 38% (approx)
→ Urban 8%

③ Climate resilience

↳ According to an estimate India can lose upto 10% GDP due to Climate Change

↳ Worst affected will be agriculture sector
↓
poorest section of society

④ Enhance market connectivity

↳ Concentration of infrastructure in urban areas

Ways to reduce carbon inequality

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

① Enhance Mass transit system

↳ India @ 75 recommond Urban transit authority

↳ Bhubneshwar bus services

② Portable schemes and basic services to all through 'urban commons'

↳ reduced privatised use

③ Introduce carbon footprint tax

④

Carbon inequality can further lead to lack of resources and poverty thus resources should be made equitably available.

17. भारत में पिछले एक दशक के दौरान भूस्खलन की बढ़ती और नियमित घटनाओं के बावजूद, विकास के प्रमुख प्रतिमानों (पैरडाइम) में कोई मुख्य संशोधन नहीं किया गया है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite increased and regular occurrences of landslides over the past decade in India, the dominant development paradigm has largely not been modified. Examine. (Answer in 250 words)15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

12th five year plan highlighted problem in large scale construction in hilly areas causing landslides, Chopra committee reiterated same yet the pattern of development remain same.

Regular occurance of landslide

① Mining led landslide
↳ seen in western ghats
(Gadgil committee report)

② Water extraction led land subsidence
↳ seen in Maharashtra

③ Large scale dams led landslide
↳ Chamoli, Tehri

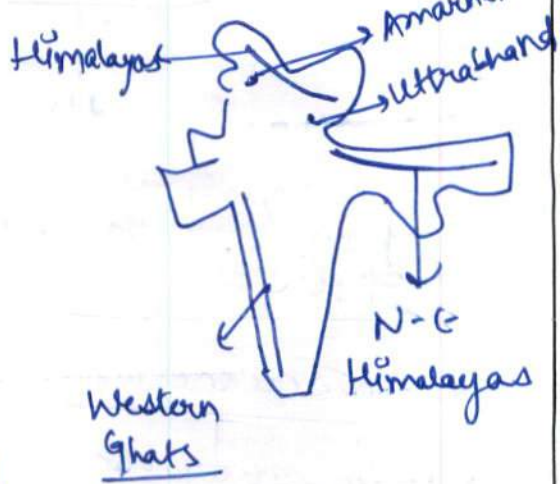


Fig: Areas of frequent landslides.

↳ Amernath

↳ In uttrakhand incidences of land slide has increased by 2900 times!

(4) Due to strategic roads

↳ Char dham highway

(5) Mass deforestation for tourism

WAY FORWARD

(1) Hazard zonation :

↳ strategic assets should be exempted

↳ rest nothing to be built

(2) Afforestation programme on hills

(3) NOC compulsory for ground water extraction

↳ NGT showed discontent from recent ground water extraction rules

(4) Check on rat hole mining causing subsidence and death of labourers

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Limit on tourism according to carrying capacity

↳ Bhutan Model

(6) Structural Measures

↳ Resilient walls at hilly slopes near large settlement

↳ Disaster proofing of houses

↳ Room to river to reduce spill over effect of land slide

There is a need of proactive approach of disaster risk reduction through community based management.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

18. राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा हितों के साथ वैध सीमा-पार प्रवाह को संतुलित करने के लिए भारत को एक स्मार्ट सीमा प्रबंधन प्रणाली की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा प्रारंभ की गई पहलों को रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India needs a smart border management system to balance legitimate cross border flows with national security interests. Discuss. Also, highlight the initiatives taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Smart border management refers to use of smart fencing UAVs and ICT led intervention to disallow infiltration of goods, people or any other object.

Smart Border Management: legitimate flow

① Nepal border (open border)
↳ ICP
↳ seamless checking
↳ Bridges.

② Bangladesh
↳ use of Maitri express and Feni Bridge to reach Tripura

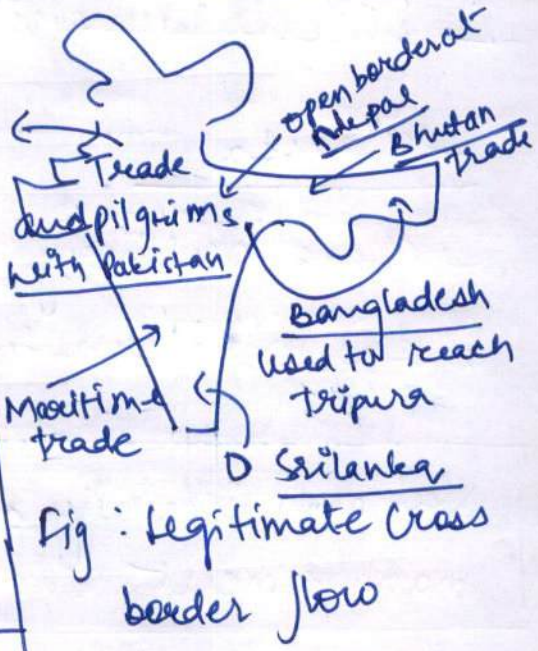


Fig: legitimate cross border flow

v/s

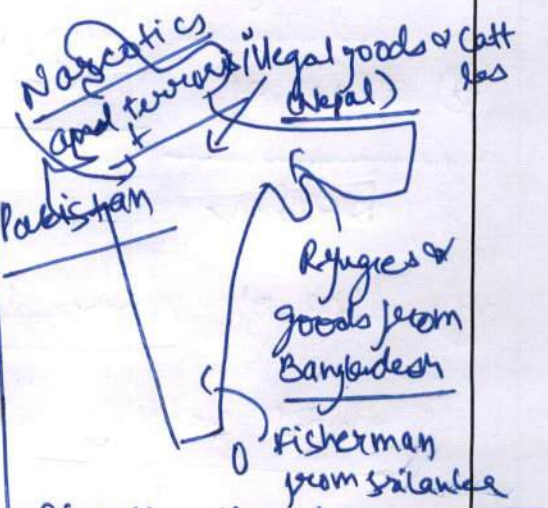


Fig: Illegitimate cross border flow

↳ use of Chittagong port for Indian goods.

(3) Pakistan

↳ Kartarpur corridor and pilgrime
↳ Allow humanitarian aid

(4) Srilanka

↳ Check ordinary fisherman and allow to return to their country.

National Security and border management

(1) Use of smart fencing

(2) use of UAVs at India-Pak border

(3) Use of numberplate tracker in Indo-Nepal border to check terrorists

(4) Use of GPS, NAVIC and GIS system for Maritime border management

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Use of satellites and warning system to check chinese construction activity.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Initiatives by government

(1) Border fencing and smart policing

(2) Upgradation of weaponry of BSF

(3) Vibrant village programme

to enhance habitation

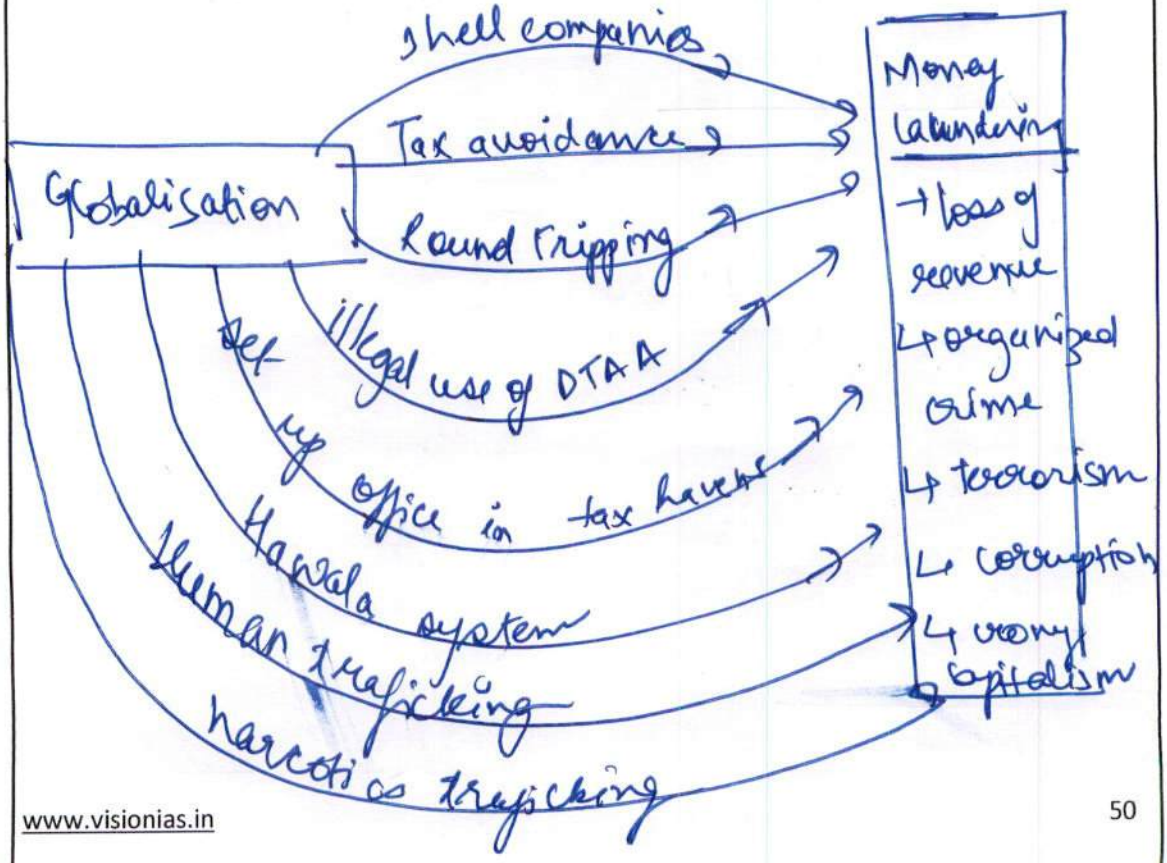
national inclusion

19. वैश्वीकरण और धन शोधन के बीच संबंध स्थापित करते हुए, इससे निपटने के लिए राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रारंभ की गई पहलों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Establishing linkages between globalisation and money laundering, discuss the initiatives taken at the national and international levels to combat it. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Globalisation refers to compression of time and space. It has led to easy flow of investment and people leading to problem of terrorism and money laundering

Globalisation and Money laundering



उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Initiatives taken at National level

① Expansion of jurisdiction of NIA to extra territorial level

② Prevention of Money laundering Act –
↳ to recognize shell companies
↳ taxation
↳ accountability

③ Through DTAAs with various countries.

International level

① FATF : greylist

② Global minimum taxation : G7 initiative

③ Use of INTERPOL

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

20. ऐसे तर्क दिए गए हैं कि भारत को बाह्य अंतरिक्ष की प्रकृति के बारे में अपनी कुछ पुरानी धारणाओं की समीक्षा करने और नए वैश्विक मानदंडों के विकास में योगदान देने की आवश्यकता है। इस संदर्भ में, आर्टेमिस समझौते के संदर्भ में भारत के दृष्टिकोण का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

There have been arguments that India needs to review some of its past assumptions about the nature of outer space and contribute to the development of new global norms. In this context, analyse India's stand in relation to the Artemis Accords. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Need to review past assumptions

① leave Idealism and move towards realism

② Space as ~~fourth~~ fourth front of warfare

③ Acts of espionage done by states through space

④ Beyond developmental role of space

Development of new global norms

① Judicious use of outer space

② Individual responsibility for space

debris

(3) Developmental role of space

↳ monitor water

↳ land records

↳ Climate change

↳ Forest fires

Artemis Accords aims to regulate the use of space for the military purpose

India's stand

↳ Against alliance formation

↳ developmental role needs to emphasised

↳ check on space race

↳ weaponisation of space is harmful for humanity.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Through mission Shakti India has demonstrated its anti satellite and anti space rocket capacity but space can be used for much wider use. India needs to prospect into it further.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK